Gen. Ashley-I have no authority to act, but you may be sure that you won't be returned to your masters for twenty-four hours.

At this, about 200 volunteers, who had gathered about, from various regiments, and all parties present, clapped their hands and cheered, showing the sentiment of the soldiers. Gen. Ashley then examined the eight separately, and ed to understand their situation, and to feel as with one of their number, an old Methodist class-leader, who said that they were like the children of Israel in Egypt, they knew that deliverance was "gwine to come;" but how, was not so clear. But the war was something toward it. They had awaited quietly since September, "when we made up our minds that the North was too strong for the South."

"Who are 'we'?" asked Gen. Ashley.

" Masters and slaves, both," was the reply. The next day, according to their prophecy, 40 or 50 more came into camp; and these "Volunteer Virginians" continued coming, until Gen. Ashley left. An examination of these confirmed the conclusions respecting the knowledge of the negroes that something was going on which might enure to their good, and they determined to seize the opportunity.

This morning 30 men were detailed from each company of the Massachusetts 5th, Michigan, Zouaves, and Pennsylvania 5th, making 1,200 to throw up intrenchments to the right of the Massachusette 5th, about a mile from Alexandria. The cause of this sudden movement was the

INTRENCHMENTS NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

intelligence that Gen. Lee was approaching in force. The men fear that the report is untrue. The rank and file and officers are alike eager for a fight. They prefer it now, and ask where they are. "Let them come !" is the universal sentiment of the regulars, volunteers and militia. Gen. McDowell ordered a full list to be made out of the men in each regiment fit for duty, on leave, in the hospital.

THE BEEF CONTRACT.

The bids for the great beef contract, offered to-day, range from \$3 90 per 100 lbs. to \$8 30. The lowest bid was from Hugh Maher of Chi-

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Wm. S. Wood of New-York, appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, enters on his duties June 1st.

SUFFERING OF THE REBELS. said that with the 3,000 troops near Fairfax Court-House, there are 1,000 negroes, in the capacity of servants and laborers. Provisions are scarce, and the privation falls first upon the slaves. The detachment is already separated, and are procuring food and forage from planta-

THE DEPARTURE OF CARL SCHURZ FOR SPAIN. The announcement of the departure of Carl Behurz to his diplomatic post at Madrid, which was telegraphed yesterday in abrupt terms, makes some explanation necessary. His sudden departure was in consequence of the peculiar condition of our relations with the Spanish Court, which may need the speedy presence of a diplomatic representative.

ABSENCE OF MR. VAN WYCK.

The Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, who has been for the last four weeks industrious and indefatigable in attending to the correspondence of the soldiers, has returned to New-York for a brief visit. His absence is much regretted by the soldiers, to whom he has been of such est

ANOTHER BRIGADIER-GENERAL. Col. D. P. Tyler of Connecticut has been ap-

pointed a Brigadier-General. Capt. W. S. Sherman, late of the U. S. Army,

and brother of John Sherman of Ohio, is appointed a Colonel in the regular army. VACANCIES AT WEST POINT.

Gen. Foot of Vermont will introduce a bill at the extra session authorizing the President to fill all existing vocancies at West Point by inations at large. This is in auticipation of a permanent increase of the regular army.

A CONTRACTOR IN TROUBLE. Charges have been filed with Secretary Cameron, representing that one of the largest contractors employed by the Quartermaster General of Philadelphia, in the service of the Government shipped a cargo of saltpeter and brimstone to South Carolina after her secession; attempted twice to send a large quantity of camp kettles to the Rebel army, which were stopped by the Government; was watched by the Mayor of Philadelphia on suspicion of being in league with an agent of South Carolina, and was only saved from the indignation of the people by the inter-position of the authorities, and the publication of a card, denying his complicity.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Wm. D. Massay of Alexandris, Va.; James M. Boerman of Parkersburg, Va.; John Schleige of Hagerstown, Md., and David P. Purrington of Coldwater, Mich.

THE GUN-BOATS.

The specifications for the gun-boats are in the Public Printer's hands, who should have issued them this morning. There will be three classes. ranging from 500 to 1,000 tuns; the smallest class to carry 11-inch guns and two 32-pounders; the largest four 32-pounders, and to be in plan a repetition of the Iroquois. The public service will probably require not less than fifty. At least a hundred builders are here on the qui

THE BLOCKADE.

The vessels which have already sailed are sufficient to complete the actual blockade, although the others preparing to sail may be requisite addition to meet emergencies. The vessels sailed should have all arrived at their destination, and sealed up all the ports.

MILITARY REVIEW.

There was a grand review this afternoon of the 14th (Brooklyn), the 1st, German Rifle, 9th, and Garibaldi Guards (New-York), som 4,000 in all, before the President, Secretaries Seward, Cameron, and Smith, Gen. Scott and Gen. Sandford. Gen. Scott was loudly cheered by a large throng. He appeared much pleased with the fine appearance and marching of all the

A MEMBER OF THE SEVENTH GOING TO UTAH. A sou of F. B. Cutting of New-York has received a commission as Second Lieutenant, and ordered to Utah. He is a member of the 7th Regiment.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SEVENTH. The President, in a card, thanks the 7th Regiment of New-York for their delightful serenade

Accounts of outrages by Fairfax Secessionists

continue coming. They rob farmers of sheep and cattle for camp supplies.

RECENT PRIZES. The prizes brought to the Navy-Yard yesterday are valued at over \$30,000.

THE \$14,000,000 LOAN. By the published notice, the bids for a lean of \$14,000,000 were to be opened to-day. As the law restricted the loan to par, with but eix per cent interest, the thirty days' notice was given in order to obtain the power to issue Treasury Notes.

SUPPLIES FOR THE RHODE-ISLAND REGIMENT The Sea Gull, from Providence, is unloading a cargo for the Rhode Island Regiment, including 160 tuns of ice. The schooner left with 125 bushels of fine clams for the Rhode Island boys' annual clambake, but they spoiled. The Sea Gull captured a schooner, with supplies for Virginia, on the voyage up the Potomac.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE CAMPS. The President and Mr. Seward have made a risit to the Old Dominion, inspecting the intrenchments and the camps.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S RECEPTION.

A large and elegant company assembled this evening at the reception of the Secretary of State. In the refined hospitality of the host and hostess, in the taste of arrangements, in costume and quiet polish of demeanor, I have seen nothing superior to it in Washington. What we have lost in boisterous pretension and flashy gentility, by the absence of the Southern element, we have more than made up to us in the improved breeding and polished manners of our present society.

SECRETARY CAMERON AND THE SEVENTH. After the evening parade of the 7th, Secretary Cameron made a speech, in which he thanked the regiment personally, and on behalf of Government, for their services. He said that they had done all that was required or expected of them, and read an order from the Adjutant-General directing their return at 34 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, to New-York, where they would be mustered out of service. In the course of his remarks Secretary Cameron said, whether the war would be long or short, before it is ended the cause of the rebellion will be blotted JOHN COCHRANE IN VIRGINIA.

John Cochrane visited Virginia to-day and was received by the New-York Eighth with all the honors.

CAMP ANDREW. The camp of the Massachusetts Fifth is called Camp Andrew from the Governor. APPAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

An inhabitant of Fairfax Court-House, a Union man, escaped to-day from the rebel forces, by whom he had been held in custody, and brought information to Alexandria of the transportation of five wagon-loads of flour from a mill in the suburbs of the town to the rebel camp. Col. Wilcox sent out a detachment of volunteers under one of his captains to take possession of the mill. This was done without difficulty, and a part of the flour was removed within our lines. The rest will come to-morrow.

The Mayor of Alexandria, a violent Secession ist, averges his wounded dignity by maltreatment of the negroes. A negro is slow in stepping aside at the Mayor's approach, and he is forthwith knocked down and afterwards arrested and whipped at the whipping-post. Other negroes have been whipped for listening to the evening music of the bands, in opposition to the Mayor's ides of what enjoyment is fit for them.

Mr. T. M. Cook. of Detroit, with Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of the acting Assistant-Adjutant-General of the post at Alexandria, this afternoon visited Mount Vernon. The road was perfectly clear, only three persons being visible on the way thither, and two, evidently rebel scouts, on the way back. Miss Tracy, one of the Trustees of the Mount Vernon Association, was living alone at the Mansion House. She stated that after the false report of the removal of the remains of Washington, she was overwhelmed with let-

ers of inquiry upon the subject. The morning after the rumor reached her, she opened the gates of the tomb, for the first time n many years, to satisfy herself of the groundessuess of the report. The work of repairing Mount Vernon is progressing. It is interesting to know that Miss Tracy has been assured by both Gen. Scott and Gen. Lee that no troops from either side shall be sent to the vicinity, and that not more than three soldiers shall, at any one time, proceed to Mount Vernon, and then never in uniform or with arms.

A magazine stocked with powder having been discovered in a dell near the camp, the valuable part of it was to-day secured and removed, and the bad exploded.

This afternoon the band of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment saluted Messrs. Kelly and Mc-Pherson of that State, who went down to look after the interests of the troops. These gentlemen responded with strong Union and anti-rebel speeches, from a prominent window in the principal street. The citizens listened, but did not applaud.

The steamers now run regularly between Washington and Alexandria.

I am told that notice has been sent from the Rebels to prominent Secessionists in Alexandria. to the effect that the women and children should be removed, as a large force was approaching to attack the town. I still doubt that an attack will be made, or that any considerable battle will take place before the Federal forces approach Richmond. But political expediency may override military prudence, and a starving mob may require a fight to keep up their spirits.

To the Associated Press. -WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30, 1861. Lieut. De Nyse has been ordered to the steamer Philadelphia. He was lately attached to the Balti-

Lieut. T. Scott Fillebrown, who for two years has been in command at Anacostis, has been detached and ordered to the Rosnoke, which is commanded by Capt. W. C. Nicholson, to be put in immediate comm Eleven steamers are gathered at the Washington Navy-Yard, fitted out with ammunition, stores an uards, for some destination not publicly disclosed.

The difficulties with the New-York 14th Regiment growing out of the trouble between the State an ties and Union Defense Committee, has been settled, and the regiment will remain bere. Wm. 8. Wood of New-York has been appointed

Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Hugh Maher of Chicago is the lowest bidder for the great beef contract for the army. He offers to deliver t bere for \$4 48. It has been determined by the Government to give

navy, a diploma on fine purchment paper, signed by the President and heads of Departments. No proposals for the loss of nearly \$14,000,000, under an act of June last, were opened. There were

every man, of whatever rank, serving in the army or

offers for the Treasury Notes, but as those for the

Bonds were restricted to par and only six per centum allowed, it is not known that there were any bidders.

The thirty days' notice required by law before the power to issue Treasury Notes could accure expired to-day, and the Dayartment will therefore avail itself of that means of meeting the wants of the Treasury.

Although Ex-Gov. Banks had signified his willing ness to accept the office of Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, it was thought best, for reasons of State policy, to confer upon him

The revocation of the leave of absence of Carl School was solely on account of the desire that the business of the American Legation at Madrid should not be suspended, the former Minister having left the Spanish

The new Military Department of Kentucky, to the command of which Col. Robert Anderson has just been assigned, embraces so much of that State as lies within one hundred miles of the Ohio River. His headquarters for the present is Louisville.

Col. Jonathan Amory has been appointed dispatch agent at Boston, for the State Department. The receipts into the Tressury for the week ending

Monday last were \$380,000. The Garibaldi Guard of New-York marched to the

President's House this afternoon, and were reviewed by the President, Gen. Scott, and Secretary Seward. They afterward drew up in a line before the residence of the Sardinian Minister.

The Secretary of State to-night is again dispensing his hospitalities to various military officers, including some of the 2d and 25th New-York, 5th Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Regiments, together with sundry officers of the District Militia and Marine Corps. Among other guests at the brilliant entertainment were the foreign Ministers and Cabinet officers.

The troops near Alexandria commenced throwing up intrenchments about one mile west of that city to com mand the approach from the Virginia side.

Between 200 and 300 barrels of flour were seized at the Arlington Mills, six miles from Alexandria, this morning. The flour was intended for the use of the

UNION MEN SEIZED BY VIRGINIA SECES-SIONISTS. Washington, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

A gentleman who arrived this morning from the neighborhood of Centreville, Va., 23 miles from Alexandria, reports that he was informed there were about 4,000 Secesison troops in that vicinity. He also confirms the report that prominent men continued to be seized and conveyed further into Virginia, as hostages for the safety of about forty Secession soldiers now in Washington, awaiting the orders of the Government.

THE REBEL FORCES IN TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30, 1861. A young Philadelphian, who was impressed into the service of the rebels at Memphis, Tenn., escaped recently, and has arrived in this city. He says there are about 3,000 troops in Memphis, and about as many more encamped on the Fair Grounds of that city, be ing drilled and exercised. There was also at Randolph, Tenn., about 5,000 men. At the fort there is a formidable battery of six big guns, 64-pounders, and two mortars.

At Fort Rector, Arkansas, about six miles above Memphis, there are about 1,000 men. Opposite Fort Rector, on the Tennessee side, is Fort Harris, where there are also about 1,000 men. At Occola, Arkaneas, which is nearly 100 miles above Memphis, there is another battery, and about 2,000 men. This makes about 15,000 men at Memphis and various points between that and the Missouri and Kentucky lines.

MORE BALTIMOREANS ARRESTED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30, 1861. Last night, four residents of Baltimore County, in the neighborhood of Cockeysville, named Worthington, Matthews, Scott, and another whose name is unknown, were arrested by the Federal troops, charged with being in the company that participated with Merryman in his doings, for which he was arrested. They were taken to York, Pennsylvania. They are all influential

The Western passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was fired upon about 2 o'clock this morning by the Federal picket guard, about one mile beyond the Relay House. The train was several hours behind time, and it had been rumored that the train was coming with Secession troops; hence the guard fired, and came near killing some passengers. Several balls passed through the cars.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE,
BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30, 1861.
The steamer Adelaine, from Old Point Comfort, arived here this morning, and reports all quiet there. walls of Fortress Monroe and at Newport News There were no hostile indications on the part of the

Virginians in that direction. The steamer State of Georgia landed the lat Regiment of New-York at Fortress Monroe yesterday. Col. Fay. Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Butler, arrived by the boat, and proceeded to Philadelphia.

A large number of Ohio troops were reported to be

at Little York, Pa., this morning, on their way to this MORE TROOPS SENT TO FORT MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30, 1861. Butler was recuforced yesterday by 2,000

roops.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth New-York Regiments assed through here this afternoon for Washington. A secession flag was displayed by a lady on the line of march; a lady opposite threw out the American flag, which the officers saluted. No notice was taken of the

THE CASE OF CAPT. McDONALD, ETC. St. Louis, Thursday, May 30, 1861. In the habeas corpus case of Capt. McDonsld, Judge Creat yesterday decided the return of Gon. Harney psufficient, and sustained the demurrer. Counsel for the respondent then asked leave to amend the return,

which was granted. Col. Blair's regiment yesterday was sworn into the United States service for three years.

About 200 citizens of Southern Illinois left for the

South a day or two since for the purpose of joining the Confederate Army. The Paducah Herald, The Columbus Crescent, and The Hickman Courier, Secession papers in Western

Kentucky, have suspended. Four steamers passed Vicksburg on the 23d inst. with Confederate troops from New-Orleans for Fort Smith. Arkansas.

THE BLOCKADE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 30, 1861. A dispatch from Chas. A. Fuller, in The New-Orleans Picayung of the 27th, says that the Brooklyn was blockeding the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Pensacola correspondent of The Mobile Adverfiser states that several vessels, including three from Apalachicola, had been driven from there within two r three days by the blockading fleet.

TWO NEW-YORK REGIMENTS OFF FOR WASHINGTON. ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, May 30, 1861.

The 12th Onondaga and the 13th Rochester Regi-ment, commanded by Cols. Walrath and Quimby, left Elmira this afternoon for Washington. The Buffalo and Cayuga Regiments escorted them to the depot. An immense crowd was present to witness their departure.

RALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

Two New-York Regiments from Elmira passed through here at 6 o'clock this evening. They came over the Northern Central Railroad, and took the care for Washington. Washington, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

The two Elmira regiments have arrived.

HARPER'S FERRY AND GRAFTON

Rebels Falling Back from Williamsport

NUMBERS OF THEM DESERTING.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS PRESSING FORWARD.

CAPTURE OF GRAFTON.

Flight of the Rebels Without Firing a Gun! TROOPS FROM WASHINGTON ORDERED TO MARCH.

CRAA BERSBURG, Pa., Thursday, May 30, 1861. The Sees sion troops have fallen back two miles from Williamspon t, in the direction of Martinsburg. They have about 500 men and two small swivel guns. About 100 des rtions have occurred since the Williams port camp was established. There were three deaths here from smal !-pox this week.

Col. Hoge's en valry is at Falling Water. The 6th, 21st, 2, 4, and 24th Pennsylvania Regiment eached here early this morning.

Maj.-Gen. Keim and Staff arrived at 11 o'clock. Moorehead's, Lev is's, Lyles's, and the Scott Legion Regiments, and the Philadelphia City troops, are ex-pected within the next 24 hours. PHILADELS HIA, Thursday, Eay 30, 1861.

Three regiments, the 20th, 21st, and 24th, have left here within 24 hours for Chambersburg. The lat City Troop are under marching orders, and will probably

go in the same direction. CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 30, 1861. The Ohio and Virginia troops, unde command of Col. Kelly, occupied Grafton at 2:30 this afternoon. The

onists fled without firing a gun.
Washington, Thursday, May 30, 1861. It is understood that the Garibaldi Guard and New

York 9th Regiment will very soon be ordered to important advance movements into Virginia. To-night two regiments of the District Volunteers

vere ordered to arms, with orders to make preparaions for a long march.

The 71st New-York Regiment are ordered to be on

rms to-night, ready for instant march.

The military preparations to-night indicate important BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30, 1861. A private dispatch to The American, dated Williams port, May 28, says: The camp opposite this place has fallen back from the Potemac about four miles, to Fall-

The church at Falling Waters has been occupied as

Day before yesterday about 200 Virginia troops reached Little Georgetown, seven miles abov ; Williams-port, and have encamped there, using the church as

One of the cars in the train which arrived this evening from Harper's Ferry is riddled with bullets, having been fired into by fifteen Federal soldiers near Ellicott's Mills. Some ladies narrowly escaped being shot. The

soldiers were ordered to stop all trains from the West, and these cars did not stop when ordered. There are 20,000 troops at Harper's Ferry, and plenty of heavy artillery at every assailable point. Gen. Lee was expected there to-day.

EXCITEMENT AT WHEELING.

GRAPTON.

GRAPTON.

GRAPTON.

Great excitement was occasioned in Wheeling on Monday by the sudden move, in the direction of Grafton, of the United States forces stationed at "Camp-Carlila." nass the former city. Hundreds of citizens, npon learning the departure of the soldiers, volunteered their services to go along and help to rebuild the bridges on the Baltimore road, which the Secessionists destroyed on Sunday, between Mannington and Farmington.

ington.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of Tuesday has the following items in reference to the movement and its

incidents:
On Sunday night about 12 o'clock the troops at Camp Carlile received orders from Col. Kelly to prepare to march. Shortly after the order was received a terrible storm burst upon the camp, and continued to increase in violence till toward morning. Such peals of thunder, vivid flashes of lightning, and sheets of rain, are seldom heard or seen. In the midst of the storm the boys went eagerly to work, and soon the busy note of preparation was heard all over the camp. After making the necessary preparations, which did not take long the men went to drilling and firing. After making the necessary preparations, which did not take long, the men went to drilling and firing. All night long the explosion of the Minie muskets responded to the rearing and flashing of heaven a artillery above. About daylight the men commenced marching over to the city in a very quiet manner, and company after company tramped into the Balumora and Ohio Railroad depot, and wagon loads of campequipage and munitions followed. The report of the movement was soon known throughout the city, and hundreds of people crewded about the depot—among whom were a large number of ladies, the wives, sisters, and mothers of the soldiers. After a leave-taking and about 7 o'clock, the train moved off amid the theers of the multitude, the waving of handkerchiefs and other enthusiastic demonstrations. The object of the movement is not thoroughly understood, though Cel. Kelly is supposed to be acting in concert with other forces.

A company of 74 men, from Clarksburg, Va., came up on Sunday on the steamer Ohio No. 2, for the pur-pose of enlisting here in the service, but, after a short consultation, they steamed up and returned home. They doubtless went back to act in concert with the troops which left here yesterday morning.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANA TROOPS-IMPOR-TANT TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENT.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 30, 1861. The 6th Indiana Regiment, Col. Crittenden, fully, armed and equipped, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They passed through the city to Camp Dennison, where they encamp for the night. Their probable destination is Grafton. They were enthusiastically greeted. Another Indiana regiment passed Dayton last night, going east.

Mr. Anson Stager has been appointed Superintendent, for military purposes of all the telegraph lines within the department of the Ohio. A very complete ystem has been devised for the use of the telegraph for military operations, and placed at the disposal of Gen. McClelian, and a number of prominent and ex perienced telegraphers are cooperating with Ma. Stager to render it of the utmost efficiency for any

The garrison at Newport barracks are firing minutaguns in memory of Col. Ellaworth.

THE EORDER STATE CONVENTION. FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 30, 1851. No business of importance was transacted in the Conention to day. MOVEMENTS OF MAINE TROOPS.

Boston, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

The let Maine Regiment leaves Portland, on Setur day morning, for Washington, leaving Boston by the Fall River route, immediately after the regular train, n extra train and boat having been provided

MOVEMENTS OF NEW-YORK STATE TROOP'A DUNKIRK, N. Y., Thursday, May 30, 186 /.
The Dunkirk Battalien, 210 strong, have just left for New-York. Capts. W. D. Stevens and P. Barres were FLAG-RAISING AT BETHLEHF,M. PA.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Thursday, May 30, 1861.

very interesting ceremony took place at the Young

Ladies' Seminary at this place this morning. Three

actional flags were raised on the principal buildings.

Mr. Van Kirk, one of the Professors, made a patrictic

speech, and the pupils, who were gathered upon the roof of the Seminary, amid the loud cheers, raised the Star-Spangled Banner. Nearly two hundred young la-dies joined in singing national sirs. After the ceremo-nies, the pupils, with flags and banners, paraded the WASHINGTON, May 28, 1861. War, after all, is only besiness-less quiet and not quite so select in its associations as wool-manufactur-

APTER BICHMOND, ON TO MEMPHIS.

ng and watch-making, but still governed by the sam laws and conducted upon the same policy in supply and conduct as the enterprises of construction and production. It is a safer occupation, I admit, to shoe horses than to spur them into the thick of the fight, pistol in holster and saber in hand. The dividends of glory on the grave are less solid than the declared profits of farriery, and the wife and child can have something more of the paternal attention of the husband and father at the forge than in the fight. War does not create, but destroys-does not accumulate, but wastes. You cannot give the soldier his regular nutriment three times a day in the camp with the same economy that you can in the kitchen. If you were to open a grand boarding-house for stalwart men in the butchering trade, it would be more thrifty to feed them on the shin soup and brisket beef of college commons than, with the same limited bill of fare in a cuisine on a hillside with a cooking-stove on trucks. These are very general and not very pointed reflections, but they are preliminary to ideas which are not unimportant in the theory of campaigning. Cash and Canister-shot are a strong firm, and will do a successful business if the articles of copartnership can be suitably arranged. A man takes his fowling-piece or his hunting-riffs, and proffers service for the quarrel-this is sentiment; but when with this you ask him to hand out his purse and lend you his coin, sensibility subsides to the rear and shrewdness steps to the front. Then something is hinted about money being scarce, ard security important and not quite satisfactory. He will load and fire at your command without re luctance, and take the chances of an uninvited bullet in his weistcoat: but the loan is another branch, and is not to be calculated along with his combativeness. In a word, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, if you want money you must pay for it, at the market rate. You cannot buy a tenderloin roast at the meat-stall a cent less per pound than the messenger who bares his breast to defend your outer door from the invading army of ambitious spiration, and the twenty cents of your carriage-driver will secure him as large a Potomac shad as your own equivalent coin. If your homestead is to be taken from you, you had better pay two per gent. s month for money, for a time, than to be diriven to take lodgings on a hay-mow; and Trensury notes, at seventy-five cents on the dollar, may be sold to save the Government and the Capital.

Shall I tell you a secret worth to you the conferment of a first-class clerkship in the "shinning" which is laid upon you as a necessity for the next year or longer if you choose to extend the time? The more money you spend, honestly and judiciously, in the next six months, the more you can get, and the less the margin of usury. Let the President and your colleagues put into the field 300,000 men in heavy columns pointing toward the equator-do not let them rust in barracks or rot in hospitals-set them into the field cautions prudence is well-prudent audacity is sometimes better-a campaign of positions will to if you look only to a saving of life-a war of attack and capture is far better if you have an eye to the grand summing up of property and persons. Every day's soldiering in the idleness of ent costs your strong box just as much as Wagram or Waterioo in current expenditure. Our mutual friend who banks in Wall street, and bibs his wine at his country seat on the Hudson River, sees this just as well as I do, and he is quite as critical in looking after the manner his money goes when he leads it to you as he was when he

Old Gripus, who owns a hundred acres of

mixed rock and gravel, with an occasional handby the persuasives of hoe and husbandry, knows that Sam eats just as much pot luck, on a rainy day, when, with penknife and pine timber, he indulges in creative art, as he does when he swings the scythe or brandishes his pitchfork in the high noon of hay-making. He knows, too, and so does the dyspeptic Bank President, that when Aunt Keziah is Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, and darns Jedediah's yarn stockings, and inserts new cloth into old garments in the more free and flowing portions of the extreme rear, that tailors' bills foot up much less than those of the commissary, who duplicates breeches and jackets in a ratio alarming to all except the woolen fabricator and the army contractor. These are low and sordid observations on human nature in the metropolis and among the rocks and sod, perhaps, because they are just. You cannot change them by argument, but you can humor them by execution. Yesterday made the modest request that we should have a Fourth-of-July dinner in Richmond, with an oration by Mr. Everett or some other eminent master of patriotic discourse, with appropriate sentiments along with the walnuts and the wine. This morning, I humbly crave that my Western cotemporaries, as they cannot come through Harper's Ferry, shall have a frugal spread of the same sort at Memphis, with indigenous corn, both in bread and fluid. Do this, and you shall have sumpter-mules waiting at your door with pap niers of silver and gold. Do this, and your carrier-pigeon shall fly across the Atlantic-Mr. Field's telegraph not being responsive-with news that shall start My Lord Palmerston from his after-dinner nap, and take Count Walewski hurriedly from the opera. You will have no more twaddle about treating Pirates as belligerents. or giving friendly marine salutes to buccancering flags. You will not have Mr. Dudley Mann going in at the back door to seek an interview with the English Premier, or T. Butler King waiting in the private antercom of the French Emperor. " But suppose we fail ?" In a case like this there is no such word-but you shall not drive me to quote Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. The people will hold you harmless from the responsibility. Make the attempt! If you succeed, you shall have enough, and more than enough, of the plaudits of the Nation. If you do not succeed, the grandeur of the effort will give dignity and nobility to the baffled enterprise. Trust something to the inspiration of the good cause, and more to the battalions of your chosen men-the bloom and flower of arder and heroism. Make Richmond and Memphis the advanced posts of your encampment, which at Christmas are to be planted on the reefs of the Tortugas and in the rice plantations of Georgia!

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

LEE'S DESIGNS ON BALTIMORE.

Threatened Rising of the Resels Again,

BANTIMORE, May 10, 1861. I chanced to get an inkling, last evening, indeed I may say, a revelation, of Gen-Lee's designs to Bal-

His purpose is to engage Gent Scott's attention at His purpose is to engage Gen: Scott's attention at Manuscas Gap Junction, some 30 miles south of Alexandria, by a formidable demonstration against Washington from that quarter, and, while this feint is being made, to move forward suddenly his Harper's Perry column upon Baltimore, by sail to the Monocacy Junction, thus bringing bimself within 40 miles of this city. Once at that point, which he expects to mach without the knowledge of Gen. Seet, by destroying the wires in every possible direction, his will march direct upon Baltimore, by way of the old Frederick Turopike, and, by a forced march, get within 20 miles of the city before the news can agreed of his approach. This before the news can spread of his approach. This done, the rebels are to rise in Bullimore, at a given signal, after midnight and begin the work of shughtering the unermed Union nion and their families, in which wholesale marder the Police authorities, led on by their pliant Marshal, are to be siders and abettors. The authors of this infamous scheme beast of the ability to let beese an armed made of at least 8,000 d peradoes, who are to show is yal people no quarter whatever. While these deeds of darkness are being enacted, Gen. Jehmtoa's forces, numbering over 12,000 undisciplined adventurers, will be descend undisciplined adventurers, will be descending like an avalanche upon the town, out of which they think it will be impossible for Gen. Scott to drive the

When reminded of the Federal forces now stationed around the city and at Washington, and of the terrible armament at Fort McHeary, the dool samumption is armament at Fort Mctreary, the good assumption is that none of these obstacles can prevail against such a determined foe as Gen. Johnston commands. The meu in this city acting in concert with Gen. Lee, in his purpose of cutting off Gen. Scott's communication with the North, by this proposed coup de main, rely greatly upon the ability of the Baltimore rebels to disjutch and hold in check the friends of the Government is the city until Gen. John ston can form a junction with the The Union men have no military organization, and no arms. The reb els have both; and the disc ming of them by Gen. Chidwalader has gone on so indifferent that he has not g athered in one-fifth of the arms whi the med got post saion of in the reign of terror. The purpose of Gen. Lee has been self-evident for some days, but now that it is no longer concealed by his friends, a good dead of unessiness has sprung up in the last twenty-four hours in the breasts of loyal people, and I but reflect that uncasiness when I say there is no assurance at all of their personal safety, as things stand at the present writing.

If Gen. Butler or Gen. Cadwalader had declared man tial law, and abated the entire nuisance of the Police, all possibility of a second insurrection would now be at an end. Even if it were done now, people would be content, but instead of any prospect of it, Marshal Kane is boasting about the city that he is the guest of Gen. Cadwalader, and that the General and he are hand in glove. Of course, there is no truth in this statement, but everybody is naking why Marshal Kane is not shorn of his power to do mischief. On the other hand, shorn of his power to do machier. On the other hand, loyal people are offended at the course of the Districts Attorney, who is shielding the rebels, by requiring loyal informants to verify their information as to the deposits of arms, the shipment of contraband goods, and all other matters looking to the discomfuter of the traitors, on oath, and thus expose themselves to the persecution of the Secessionists. The impatie is necessarily augmented by the open threats of the absence of all Government agents at the telegraph office in the city does not tend to quiet public appre

The transit of the 9th and 10th New-York Regiment through town, yesterday, elicited the admiration of the loyal people; but most of the men being without arms, the Rebels were more outspoken than usual on the side-walks, with insulting remarks. It is the extreme of rashness, in my judgment, for any officer to march his men through Baltimore without arms, for they are almost as much in an enemy's city as they would be in Charle ton. And here I would suggest that it would produce a far better effect upon the Rebels if the police were ignored in toto, as an offense in the eyes of the troops, because of their complicity with the 19th of April murders, and the men were made to march through the streets in double plateons of four each, with flankers up to ourb-stones, and advance and real guard pickets. There would then be no temptation or the part of any ill-disposed person to throw a stone of otherwise molest the troops. I hope the officers of future regiments passing through Baltimore will act on

The conduct of Judge Taney, in the matter of the habeas corpus, excites indignation of all good and true men. It is not the first time that he has raised his hand against the Government. He did so when he violated the laws in removing the deposits, but shough he crawled up into the high office he still descrates, through that act of unparalleled baseness, yet for it he was publicly rebuked at the time, by Mr. Thomas Baltzell, a prominent merchant of Baltimore, who turned his back upon him when he thought to salute him. He did so when he abandoned the Anti-Slavery sentiments for a lifetime, and podertook to apotheosize Slavery in the Dred Scott decision. And in his anger at the people of the United States for not Jetting him overthrow the Government, by that infamous decision, be sides with the Jeff Davis rebellion, and seeks to embarrass the President in, his efforts to crush out the traitors! He threatens to resign if Mr. Lincoln will

The history of all constitutional Governments is full of examples of the suspension of the habeas corpus act in times of public danger by the Exacutive authority, which, in every case on record, has been subsequently indemnified by the Legislative power, when the question has been raised. But Re Tanny cannot wait for Congress to sanction the President's act. Ch, no! He must ponish the President for presuming to exercise, his powers for the suppression of the rebellion, in a way that does not meet with the approval of the arch-priest of Secession, who bappens to be praciding over the Supreme Court! Out apon such treason to the Government! "I have taken my life in my hands," said Chatham, "in order to save the Government," wi en, on one occasion, he suspended the habeas corpus, during the vacation of Parliament. What did Parliament do? Nothing. And so Congress will approve of Mr. Lincoln's suspension of that writ, even though a thousand rebels shall rot in the dungeons that shall shut them out from the light of day!

Several other regiments arrived to-day, an teome of them took a detour toward Chambersburg, thus showing that Gen. Scott is quite au fait to Gen. Lee's
plans of invasion. By the by, I may here say that the
communication hence to Harper's Ferry and back is not
sut off. The parties who should shut it off seem to try
new not to do it. In this they are alder by the Baltimore. and Ohio road, whose agents and of cears are constantly playing into the hands of the Rebe's. On a recent occaplaying into the name of the name of the roun-sion scores of boxes, containing 'almosts and other con-traband articles, were shipped, to a feigned name at Combacland. Thence they were returned to Har-Cumberland. Thence they were returned to Har per's Ferry, under pretense that they had been missent day or two ago a cargo of corn, for Harper's Ferry from the West, was stopped at Cumberland by the True-Blues, and they were sustained in their course by the new Mayor, Col. Thruston. The conduct of the direction of the this road during all the troubles so far has been very embarrassing to the Government.